

# PLANT & PEST ADVISORY

FRUIT EDITION \$1.50

MAY 16, 2006



## More on Weather and Apple Thinning in 2006

*Win Cowgill, Agricultural Agent, and Wes Autio, Ph.D., Pomologist, UMASS*

The weather in Northern New Jersey and throughout New England has been lousy. Many cloudy days, temperatures in the 50-60's and over 2" of rain in North Jersey. Eastern New England had been hit with 9-14 inches of rain with severe flooding in many of the apple areas in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

The challenge we face is how much fruit is staying and how much will come off as soon as we get some heat and sun. I applied thinning treatments 9 days ago at the Rutgers Snyder Farm but the results are not evident yet. Growers that used Maxcell or other 6BA products in cool weather are not happy with the results to date. 6Ba does not work well in cool weather, 70 or lower.

I do feel we had good pollination occur so we will need to wait and see what sun and warmth brings on. I did get good thinning at PF with Sevin XLR on many cultivars. This has become our standard treatment on all cultivars to begin with.

Here are some thoughts I gleaned from Dr. Rich Marini at the IFTA PGR workshop in February 2006 at Hershey, PA:

- How much light do you really need to get fruit set? You need 50% full sun to get good fruit set.
- Big fruit won't come off at 14mm if it is cool; large fruit respond more to warm temperatures.
- Cool days at thinning time tend to be in low light.
- 2 days before thinning if temperatures are cool= poor thinning.
- More thinning if temperatures before and application warm (75°F).
- Conditions for under-thinning = high light + low temp especially if average fruit diameter is 14 mm.
- Conditions for over-thinning = low light + high temperatures.
- Warm = 75°F

### Late Window Thinning

Many growers have fruit that is approaching 12-15 mm. Most thinners will work on fruit up to 15MM if applied in warm temperatures, mid 70's would be ideal. Two days of warm before, during and after application would be ideal.

Most thinning materials become much less effective after fruit reaches 15mm or larger size.

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What does the above mean to you, the grower? If you have not adequately thinned by this size, 15MM, and you have had some warm sunny weather and know the fruit is going to stay on, you then have one last window to apply from 18-25 mm. Ethephon is your best option for thinning in this time frame. We consider this an emergency last ditch effort to get the fruit off with PGR's and avoid hand thinning.

**Ethephon** for Late Thinning. Ethephon has been effective for many apple growers as a late rescue treatment for thinning in the 15-25MM window. Ethephon is marketed by Micro Flo Company as Ethephon 2 and also by Bayer Crop Science as Ethrel® brand Ethephon. Ethephon is a synthesized natural hormone of apples that has many uses including apple thinning.

Ethephon is rate dependent and sensitive to temperature at both the time of application and for several days following application. The rate depends on both the timing of the application and the variety. It is labeled on apple for thinning at 1.5 to 8 pints per acre. Our New Jersey experience follows those of other mid-Atlantic states in that Ethephon or Ethrel is the only material we can count on as a late rescue treatment for thinning in the 20-25MM window. It is rate dependent with certain cultivars being more sensitive. Rates range from 0.5 pint 100 gallons up to 1.5 pint per 100 gallons.

**Rates of Ethephon from Dr. Beyers work in VA for use at 20-25mm**

Maximum rate of 300gal TRV dilute even if trees are larger.

Rome	0.4pt/100gal dilute TRV
Golden Delicious	0.5pt/100 dilute TRV
Spur Red Delicious	1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV
York	1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV
Gala	0.75pt/100gal

**Dr. Wes Autio has done 3 years of research on the following cultivars with Ethrel @20-25mm**

McIntosh	200-300 ppm (2/3-1 pint/100) TRV dilute
Macoun	200-300 ppm 2/3-1 pint/100) TRV dilute (limited experience)

My experience with Fuji is that it is similar to Red Delcious 1-1.5pt/100gal dilute TRV

**Note** the following:

- Ethephon can defruit trees especially if temperatures warm to mid 80's or higher.
- Response may be less than ideal
- Return bloom enhanced ~ 30-50%

Please call or e-mail me at cowgill@rcrc.rutgers.edu and discuss if you have any questions, talking it through is a good approach. □

## Growers' "Portfolio" Business Plan Recapturing Wholesale Buyer Interest

*Jack Rabin, Associate Director – Farm Services, NJAES, Phil Neary, Director of Operations & Grower Relations, Sunny Valley International, Glassboro, NJ and Rick VanVranken, Agricultural Agent*

### What are tangible steps NJ growers can take for selling in regional wholesale markets?

We serve on the current NJDA Vegetable Task Force, which was formed by Secretary Kuperus, and charged to assist the industry in strengthening sales efforts. For many growers, there is a feeling of desperation that change is needed. Here we outline business plan steps revitalizing opportunities for New Jersey wholesale growers.

New Jersey's produce industry has fallen behind. Many sales practices do not move product into current produce markets. The core problem is not New Jersey's seasonality. It is that grower industry fragmentation is so great, it blocks our seasonal production from fitting in existing 52-week supply markets! There is little or no organized commitment reporting predicted grower supplies, and growers have come to depend solely on "fill-in spot market" prices in the hopes periodic shortages yield good prices. When markets are seasonally saturated with product, the industry no longer even moves New Jersey produce at any price, let alone a decent return. If the grower industry is not organized for success, no one needs its produce.

When viewed against today's consolidated wholesale produce buying and 52-week produce supply relationships, New Jersey's fragmented produce growing is dysfunctional. Much of New Jersey's produce growing is no longer viewed as an industry, just hard-working farms who have lost access to the largest volume and most valuable sales in the produce distribution.

We outline a "Growers' Portfolio" business, enabling growers to see how focusing their business with partners, can save their farms, their profits, and their industry. The "Growers' Portfolio" is a first step towards a commitment to detailed and up-to-date business practices. Core groups of New Jersey's most progressive growers must establish "Growers' Portfolios" that commit product, that commit to current industry business practices, and that commit to a concept in which growers do what they do best, "grow" and partners with a viable sales entity or entities do what they do best, "sell." It is not our intention to document all needed components revitalizing the industry, but to suggest key steps the industry might take to make the New Jersey produce industry more interest-

SEE GROWERS' PORTFOLIO ON PAGE 3

ing to customers and to create interest from professional produce sales companies to become fully engaged in our industry.

### As first steps groups of farmers create "Growers' Portfolios" of sales items

1. Core groups of progressive growers coordinate creation of the portfolio. These growers together have critical mass of acres, quantity, shipping season length, quality attributes, and other information for key high-volume items, e.g., bell peppers. They secure commitment for the critical mass of acreage and product shipped from southern New Jersey for as many items as possible.
2. Interesting to wholesale selling agents who are given exclusive rights to market products with a brand label clearly distinguishing Growers' Portfolio shipped product from the rest of production.
3. Growers take leadership in the Grower Portfolio enterprise and a professional shipper sales agent takes leadership for sales. New Jersey farming support organizations provide support, not leadership.

### The importance of exclusivity in growers - sales agent relationships

Besides quality, pricing, and reliability, what do sales agents need in arranging to sell a Growers' Portfolio? A good sales team will demand an "exclusivity" commitment when representing the Growers' Portfolio. Exclusivity means the Growers' of the Portfolio do not sell the same products or labels to other local companies, undercutting order flow or pricing. Establishing trust-business comfort on both sides-is vital. Exclusivity is valued when marketing agents talk with their customers.

### Example of failed produce marketing experience

Red Tomato of Massachusetts is a case study in failed produce marketing. Red Tomato began as a grant-funded organization with a business plan becoming the sales agent for a "portfolio" of twenty-five or so smaller Massachusetts growers. They started acquiring direct store delivery (DSD) grocery chain customer accounts, touting their seasonal, local supplies.

Red Tomato went from modest sales to hundreds of thousands per year. They began to lease delivery trucks and lease/purchase cooling capacity. By the third or fourth year, well-established wholesale distributors won these accounts back and Red Tomato quickly went from success to failure. High hopes dashed. Why? Because they did not respect the efficiency, essential role, services, 52-week supply chain service established distributors bring to their customers. As a not for profit grant-funded group, they had no business being in the produce business.

I say it frequently, and I believe, the only long-term sustainable value-added in the produce business is the value of service. Red tomato would have been better off forming a Growers' Portfolio, and seeking an established

sales agency. Growers should be partnering their Portfolios, not forming their own sales companies.

### What does the Portfolio look like, and what do growers present to a shipper/sales agent to represent them?

1. Growers develop a product "Portfolio" around key high volume items. The Portfolio is a business.
2. The Portfolio identifies and lists who the growers are, their reputation in the trade, and joined acreage size. It describes the strengths as a joined grower group and the % of acreage they represent in their shipping area and window for the products offered. The Portfolio identifies the business structure of the joint Growers' Portfolio. The growers could establish themselves as an LLC, Partnership, or other entity.
3. The Growers' Portfolio describes the produce items.
  - a. What are the items? Varieties, type descriptions, sizes, and colors are described. The quality grades standards are described. Quality is expected as a given.
  - b. What are the containers, packaging, and labels, with photograph samples. While central packing makes sense, good packing is more important than central packing. No short cuts can be made in providing PLUs, sorting, weight-fill consumer packs, trace back requirements, etc.). Palletizing, handling, and cold chain are described. A description of the cooling capacity, cold chain maintenance, inventory management, and consolidation are described.
  - c. What is the joint Growers' Portfolio harvest calendar including beginning dates, ending dates, and expected weekly volumes at each grade, based on past years' experiences. This means joined pack volume from all the Portfolio Growers. A statement that regular field reports will clarify expected volumes beginning pre-season and extending regularly through the shipping season. Changes are communicated quickly. Field men/women monitor crops, conditions, etc., providing updates to the marketing company 2-3 weeks or more before harvest to enable advance order and sales planning.
  - d. Promotion and merchandising support offered with products (web, print, advertising, Jersey Fresh, grower visits to customers, or other methods is described. Once a sales entity is selected, detailed promotional activities can be developed.
  - e. How the Growers' Portfolio maximizes government support from NJAES, NJDA, NJFB, USDA Value-added Grants for business development, logo, crop culture are described.
4. The physical facilities are described. Where and what are the offices, communication, and coordination facilities? Where are the facilities that product is packed, consolidated, and shipped from? These consolidation services can be leased or purchased from existing growers' physical facilities or other

SEE PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTION ON PAGE 4

*PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTION FROM PAGE 3*

entities in the area. What is the cooling capacity or availability, and how is the cold chain of custody maintained? This information includes square footage, age, and capacity.

5. What are growers promising to deliver in their Portfolio? An example statement like, "We deliver the top Pepper Label, or top Greens Label, or any other top label, from New Jersey." *The growers commit to this and do not give their product to other sales entities.* Formal marketing agreements are prepared and signed by the grower entity and the sales entity. The marketing agreement describes how price/quality/volume/time/cold chain disputes are addressed at all levels of custody (formal agreements are required by the PACA).
6. The Portfolio presentation includes a Quality Assurance commitment and a communication commitment by Portfolio Growers to the marketing group. The Portfolio QA statement is backed by Portfolio Growers conducting Third Party Audits for Good Agricultural Practices. This includes worker hygiene, product traceability, IPM monitoring participation, cold chain, etc.
7. The Portfolio describes how support from outside groups is maximized. The support groups provide assistance, identifying potential strategic alliances with 52-week marketing companies, varieties, cultural practices, GAP training, Jersey Fresh marketing support, etc. These include NJDA with Jersey Fresh or institutional arrangements; Farm Bureau; Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension; Packaging companies; NJAES Food Innovation Center; Input suppliers, etc.

The New Jersey growers forming their production and product Growers' Portfolio jointly offer this exclusive produce to marketing companies. New Jersey growers' success joining a marketing group depends on what the Portfolio shows a potential marketing business group. The marketing group then presents itself in the trade as selling and shipping for this Portfolio group of growers.

**What does the sales and marketing entity do?  
What are the growers of the portfolio looking for?**

The shipper/sales agent/marketing partner:

1. Has a proven track record of sales.
2. Must be in the business year-round.
3. Must be able to provide accountability.
4. Is the organizing group, promoting the growers' labels and produce.
5. Must make the new Growers' Portfolio a high priority of their program—suggesting they sell only product from this group unless the group falls short of the necessary supply. If fill-in produce is purchased for order voids, the sales agent shares margins with the Growers' Portfolio.

6. Has trust and comfort working with the Growers' Portfolio. This is key.
7. Proactively markets products, proactively keeps Growers' Portfolio informed on marketing issues. The sales company communicates multiple times daily and weekly with receivers.
8. May deploy and supervise field personnel to assess crop condition, crop volume, crop quality, and make expected harvest volume and pack schedules for the sales team, and communicate this to buyers and receivers, or may do this jointly funded in cooperation with the growers.

Over time, a strong grower-sales partnership melds into one voice from the shipping point. Growers speak of the sales organization as if it is their own and the sales organization speak of the growers as if it is their own. The partnership becomes a unified grower-shipper.

Growers' Portfolios are just one possible business structure restoring growers' valued, trusted, profitable place in regional wholesale produce markets. What are other incremental, short-term steps New Jersey's produce growers can do to improve their sales positions?

1. Demand New Jersey renew its participation in USDA Market News, at the first handler wholesaler FOB prices level, which was discontinued in 1998.
2. Growers need to do more communication on the "Buyers'" side of the business. Growers should provide *advance* availability faxes to potential customers, with volume and quality assessments, as well as specific growers or shippers where product can be obtained. The current Jersey Fresh Availability alert sent by NJDA is sound, but needs to be customized to lead buyers to a wholesaler or growers selling the product.
3. More New Jersey growers should be undertaking USDA authorized Food Safety Good Ag Practices Audits with the assistance of Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension and NJDA. □

# Fruit IPM

Dean Polk, Fruit IPM Agent and David Schmitt and Eugene Rizio, Program Associates, Tree Fruit IPM

## Peach

✓ **Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM):** Trap captures should bottom out over the next week to 10 days. Growers employing mating disruption should have mating disruption dispensers placed in the trees just prior to the start of the second adult emergence. Sprayable pheromone can be started at about the same time, or when the first males of the second flight just start to fly. Therefore, growers employing mating disruption dispensers can place them in the trees over the next week. Please note that the only remaining first generation insecticide sprays that are needed for OFM are those applications required in northern counties – 2<sup>nd</sup> application.

County / Region	1 <sup>st</sup> Spray Date	2 <sup>nd</sup> Spray Date
Gloucester – Southern	past	past
Monmouth – Central	past	past
Hunterdon - Northern	past	5/18-20

✓ **Tarnished Plant Bugs (TPB):** Overall catfacing pressure is low, and is being seen at rates of .5 to 1% fruit injury where present. Adults and nymphs can usually be found in weedy groundcovers by now. Insecticides should also target these insects, and groundcover should be managed to minimize TPB populations. Clover and other weedy groundcovers are an invitation for TPB injury, and therefore require increased insecticide use.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** Adults are still active and fresh injury can still be found, especially on trees bordering the woods or hedgerows. Although activity should start to decrease soon, it will not end until sometime in early June.

✓ **Green Peach Aphid (GPA):** Most orchard blocks have populations that are still below treatable levels. In general aphid pressure has been very low this spring.

✓ **Brown Rot Blossom Blight:** Blossom blight was found in one Central Jersey orchard last week. Where blossom blight is present, growers should maintain

captan or a captan-based program through June.

✓ **Bacterial Spot:** Fruit at this stage is very susceptible to bacterial spot. This is an important time for control. Coppers or Terramycin should be applied anytime wet and windy weather is expected.

## Apple

✓ **Codling Moth (CM):** Timing for the first of 2 sprays for the 1<sup>st</sup> generation is set at 250DD<sub>50</sub>. This timing is on or about 5/22 in southern counties, and again around June 9 (550DD). This timing is for standard insecticides only. New research defines standard insecticide timing to include all products except IGR's (Intrepid and Esteem). Chloronicotinyl insecticides would be included under a "standard timing" classification. Esteem targeted for CM control should be applied at 100DD after biofix and again 14-21 days later (5/9-10 + 14-21 days in southern counties, no biofix as of this writing in northern counties). Intrepid should be applied from 100 to 200 DD after biofix (use 150 or about 5/15-16 in southern counties) plus 10-18 days later.

✓ **White Apple Leafhopper (WALH), and Potato Leafhopper (PLH):** WALH can be found in some apple blocks. Potato leafhoppers have not been seen yet but usually start showing up about this time of year. A threshold of 3 nymphs per leaf (total of all species) should be used to determine the need for treatment. However, if fireblight is present in your orchard, potato leafhoppers should be kept to a minimum, since they are suspected of transmitting the disease.

✓ **Aphids (Spirea and Apple Aphids, and Rosy Apple Aphids):** Apple aphids are increasing but are well below threshold. A threshold of 50% terminals infested should be used to determine the need for treatment. If predators are present with some colonies, treatment can be delayed unless populations are very high.

✓ **Spotted Tentiform Leafminer (STLM):** Very few leafminers have been seen to date. We generally do not want to treat at this time unless the mine count exceeds .5 mines per leaf.

**Plum Curculio (PC):** Please see peach section. Of the newer neonicotinoid compounds on apples, only

SEE IPM ON PAGE 6

Chloronicotinyl Insecticides - Summary												
Compound	Pests Controlled									REI	PHI (Days)	Max Amt/ Season
	AA,SA, RAA	STLM	PP	PC	CM	LH	AM	EASF	OFM			
Actara	X	X	X	X		X		X		12 hr	14-35	8 oz
Assail	X	X	X		X	X				12 hr	7	4 appl.
Calypso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	12 hr	30	16 oz
Provado	X	X	X			X				12 hr	7	see label
<b>Use no more than 3 consecutive applications. All materials are toxic to bees. Do not use when bees are in the orchard.</b>												
<b>Use rates will vary depending on the insect being targeted.</b>												
<b>Insects:</b> AA=apple aphid, SA=spirea aphid, RAA=rosy apple aphid, STLM=spotted tentiform leafminer, PP=pear psylla, CM=codling moth, LH=leafhoppers, AM=apple maggot, EASF=European apple sawfly, OFM=Oriental fruit moth.												
<b>Some scale suppression from Provado and Calypso.</b>												

Actara and Calypso are effective for PC. See table below. Avaunt is also effective. Of course the standard OPs can also be used and are cheaper, unless you are also treating for aphids or leafminer, in which case a neonicotinoid *plus* an OP can be very expensive.

✓ **Tufted Apple Budmoth (TABM):** Biofix points have been reached in all areas of the state. In southern counties, the first alternate middle spray will be due on 6/1-6/2, or 6/3-6/6 if using a complete spray – standard insecticides. If using Intrepid, then make a full/every middle application any time between 6/2 and 6/9. More next week for central and northern counties. This same timing would also apply to peaches.

✓ **Apple Scab:** Scab has been found in very few blocks to date. The current wet weather is the most important infection period we have experienced this season. Primary scab season usually extends into mid June. Overall, most orchards are very clean. Frogeye (black rot foliar phase) can also be seen in a few blocks.

✓ **Fireblight:** There are a few blocks where fireblight has been noted in southern counties. Overall this has not been a year for fireblight, although infections can still occur.

### Blueberry

✓ **Leafrollers:** Low numbers of green fruitworm and spanworm larvae continue to show up in beating tray samples. About 19% of samples are positive for larvae, but are below treatment levels. Manual sampling of fruit clusters and growing shoots has shown only 2 sites with obliquebanded (OBLR) leafroller larvae. Larvae are feeding tight within the cluster, and do not fall out in a beating tray sample. No redbanded leafroller (RBLR) larvae have been seen in cluster samples as of this date. Again, no sites require treatment at this time.

✓ **Gypsy Moth (GM):** Overall, about 30% of samples are positive for GM larvae. Some of these fields have been over threshold, and have required treatment in Burlington

### Scouting Calendar

The following table is intended as an aid for orchard scouting. It should *not* be used to time pesticide applications. Median dates for pest events and crop phenology are displayed. These dates are compiled from observations made over the past 5-10 years in Gloucester County. Events in northern New Jersey should occur 7-10 days later.

Pest Event or Growth Stage	Approximate Date	2005 Observed Date
TABM Biofix	5/4 +/-10 days	May 6
CM Biofix	5/4 +/- 6 days	April 30
GAA colonies	5/5 +/-17 days	May 5
1ST WALH	5/6 +/-22 days	May 12
Blossom Blight Symptoms	5/8 +/-10 days	May 5
375 DD OFM	5/10+/- 8 days	May 4
Rusty Spot	5/12+/-10 days	May 15
OFM Flagging	5/13+/- 2 days	Not yet observed
first bacteria leaf	5/15+/-21 days	Not yet observed
CM 1st gen 150 DD target	5/19+/- 3 days	May 15
WPS Crawlers	5/26+/-11 days	Not yet observed
CM 1st gen 250 DD target	5/28+/- 7 days	Predicted 5/22
2nd Pear Psylla hatch	6/1 +/- 0 days	Not yet observed

County. Confirm will generally provide longer control than a B.t. Results with Confirm have been good to date.

✓ **Plum Curculio (PC):** The presence of PC adults has decreased over the past week, and should continue to decrease of the next few weeks. About 6% of samples have been positive. This is about half of what was seen last week.

✓ **Thrips:** The first thrips were seen on May 10 in Hammonton with 6 insects per 100 fruit clusters. In the same block there were numerous thrips seen on young shoot terminal leaves where one would expect to find aphids - low in the bush. Since then we have seen several farms with thrips on young leaves, but none in beating tray samples. All levels have been very low.

✓ **Aphids:** Aphids are starting to be seen in sampled fields. About 33 % of our samples have been positive with 6% over the 10% infestation level. Aphid populations should increase over the next several weeks, and develop into a key target pest.

✓ **Cranberry Fruitworm (CBFW):** Adults started flying on 5/1 in one of our “hot spots” in Hammonton. The flight has increased since that time. Trap captures are higher early this week compared to late last week. Timing for this pest is usually targeted for just after peak trap capture, or the first few days of June. This may be slightly earlier this year. Also, for those farms with high populations, as indicated by trap counts, we are suggesting 2 treatments to bracket the trap peak. If using Confirm, the label states that sprays should be targeted for 400DD<sub>50</sub> after biofix or the start of the flight. While this is somewhat experimental for highbush blueberries in New Jersey, it does provide a general guideline. This timing should occur near the end of the month.

✓ **Mummy Berry:** Overall, very little disease is present. One non-sprayed site does show a considerable amount of primary strikes present though, indicating that some disease pressure is present.

SEE INSECT TRAP COUNTS ON PAGE 7

# New Insecticide Label for Organic Stone Fruit Insect Management

Peter W. Shearer, Ph.D. Specialist in Tree Fruit Entomology

Dow AgroSciences™ has a formulation of spinosad (the ingredient in Spintor®) called Entrust® that is approved by the Organic Materials Review Institute for use in organic pest management programs for stone fruit. Entrust® is labeled for **cherry fruit fly, green fruitworm, leafminers, leafrollers, oriental fruit moth, and thrips**. Rates range from 1.25 – 2.5 oz/Acre. Higher rates are recommended for larger trees, heavy infestations, or if coverage is minimal. For best results, make sure coverage is better than adequate. No more than 9 oz of Entrust® can be used per acre per year.

Spintor® has worked well for NJ peach and nectarine growers for various leafrollers and thrips so I would expect that Entrust® would work well for those pests as well. However, at this time I would not rely upon Entrust® exclusively for controlling oriental fruit moth because Spintor® has not provided satisfactory control of this pest in the past.

The pre-harvest interval (PHI) is 14 days for peaches, 1 day for nectarines, and 7 days for cherries, plums, prunes and other stone fruit. This product is *toxic to bees* for three hours following treatment so be sure not to apply this product when bees are present. ☐

## Calendar of Events

**May 17, 2006 - 6:00 P.M.** - Twilight Tree and Small Fruit Meeting, Robson Farms, 555 Monmouth Rd., Wrightstown, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at 856 307-6450 Ext 1, or go to <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu>.

**May 30, 2006 - 6 to 8:30 pm** - Small Fruit and Tree Fruit Twilight Meeting, Terhune Orchards, 330 Cold Soil Road, Princeton, NJ. Farm tour will include a recently installed Haygrove Tunnel over sweet cherries in addition to plastic culture strawberries, caneberries, blueberries, apples, peaches and nectarines. Contact: Bill Tietjen at RCRE of Warren County at 908-475-6505.

**May 31, 2006 - 6:00 p.m.** - Twilight Wine Grape Meeting, Halpern's Engine One Vineyard, Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext 1 or go to: <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu>.

**June 28, 2006 - 5:00 p.m.** - Twilight Fruit Research Meeting, Tour and Picnic, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Northville Rd., Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext 1.

**July 27-30, 2006** - New Jersey Peach Festival, 4-H Fairgrounds Rt. 77 South of Mullica Hill, N.J. Contact Jerry Frecon at RCRE of Gloucester County at 856 307-6450 Ext. 1 or go to: <http://gloucester.rcrc.rutgers.edu/fairfest>.

**August 3, 2006, 10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.** - Agricultural Innovations Day, Rutgers Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Northville Rd, Bridgeton, N.J. Contact Bill Nicholson at RAREC at 856 455-3100.

### Insect Trap Counts

#### Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Southern Counties

Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/1/06	58	0	1		34		32	0	2	
5/6/06	29	0	12		7		18	0	28	
5/13/06	41	0	6		24		13	4	57	

#### Tree Fruit Trap Counts – Northern Counties

Week Ending	STLM	TABM-A	CM	AM	OFM-A	DWB	OFM-P	TABM-P	LPTB	PTB
5/1	705						12.6			
5/6	580	1.8	1				36.7	2		
5/13	10	1.9	1				8.25	3.3		

#### Blueberry Trap Counts – Atlantic County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/6		30				


#### Blueberry Trap Counts – Burlington County

Week Ending	CBFW	RBLR	OBLR	SNLH	OB	BBM
5/6		22				

Key: CBFW = Cranberry Fruitworm, RBLR = Redbanded Leafroller, OBLR = Obliquebanded Leafroller, SNLH = Sharpnosed Leafhopper, OB = Oriental Beetle, BBM = Blueberry Maggot

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NJ AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION  
**RUTGERS**  
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH & EXTENSION  
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